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MARCOS REPORTED TO REJECT U.S. CALL TO CHANGE COURSE

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WASHINGTON, Oct. 18 — President Ferdinand E. Marcos of the Philippines has rejected a plea by the Reagan Administration for major political, economic and military changes to avert further turmoil there, Administration officials said today.

President Reagan's personal envoy, Senator Paul Laxalt, Republican of Nevada, returned late Thursday night from Manila aboard a United States military plane after a series of meetings with Mr. Marcos.

Mr. Laxalt requested a White House meeting with Mr. Reagan "as soon as possible," an aide to the Senator said. A White House official said President Reagan would probably meet Mr. Laxalt on Monday or Tuesday.

Mr. Laxalt's mission to Manila was intended to underscore the Administration's concern about the deteriorating situation in the Philippines, a longtime United States ally and the site of two major American military bases. In sending Mr. Laxalt, Mr. Reagan plainly sought to strengthen American pressure on the Philippine leader as well as receive a first-hand report on the situation there in order to assess what to do next.

Big Outlay on Bases Planned

An Administration official said that although the United States viewed the Philippine situation as "serious," no consideration had been given at the moment to withdrawal from the two American bases on the archipelago. The Defense Department plans to invest about \$1.3 billion in Clark Air Base and Subic Bay Naval Air Station in the Philippines despite increased Communist guerrilla activity near the bases.

Mr. Laxalt, his staff and most United States officials declined to discuss the details of the meeting with Mr. Marcos. But one Administration official said that in essence, the Philippine leader brushed aside American concerns about the growing insurgency of the Communist New People's Army.

'A Pretty Frank Exchange'

At the same time, officials said, Mr. Marcos indicated that the Reagan Administration was unduly concerned about the need to overhaul the military, end favoritism in the officer corps and undertake economic and political changes to restore the credibility of the Government among the middle class and other constituencies.

"He was very enthusiastic about his position and he tried to make the best case for it," an Administration official said, referring to Mr. Marcos. The official added, "If you're asking, 'Did he agree to do anything?' no, he did not."

The official said that Mr. Marcos's reaction to United States concern was,

"Oh, well, everything's great."

Another official said that Mr. Marcos "did a lot of serious listening."

The official said the meetings between Mr. Laxalt and Mr. Marcos involved "a pretty frank exchange."

The official said there were "differences in perception and analysis" between Mr. Laxalt, representing the United States, and Mr. Marcos.

"Marcos is a leader who has his own point of view, he's been in power a long time," the official said, "but he seemed fully aware of the message we were conveying."

Because the Philippines remains a close ally "and we're working with them," the official said, the Administration remained confident that Mr. Marcos would eventually undertake changes sought by the United States in an effort to defuse tensions in the nation and blunt the threat of the insurgency. United States intelligence agencies have warned that the insurgency is widespread and poses an increasing threat to national security.

Mr. Marcos, according to officials, said that the Government had largely overcome the insurgency and that the threat was insignificant. Moreover, Mr. Marcos has publicly chastised the United States for its handling of insurgencies in Central America and has indicated that Washington knows little about the way to deal with guerrilla warfare.